

methods of payment. And France will accept them if they are reasonable.

"But if Germany comes mourning that she has nothing in her purse then that purse will be opened, forcibly if necessary, to see whether it is empty, or otherwise it will be recognized as a fact in international life that a people may attack, pillage and burn and, if arrested, simply say 'we are very sorry that we are not in a position to pay.'"

As to the Near East a few more hours have been given to the Greeks and the Turks to decide whether they will accept the Treaty of Sevres with an allied commission to settle the boundaries of Smyrna and of Thrace.

Turks Rehused by Premier.

While the Turks regard the decision to-day as a great victory for them—the fact is Premier Lloyd George publicly rebuked the exuberance of Bekir Sami Bey, head of the Turkish Nationalist delegation, during the course of the day's conference—they have been forced to agree to accept practically all the terms of the Sevres treaty except those which are to be submitted to the interallied commission of investigation, the decisions of which the Turks will agree to abide by.

It was reported here this afternoon that the Turkish Nationalist representatives had received a belligerent message from Mustafa Kemal, Pasha, head of the Turkish Government, and that Mustafa Kemal had instructed them to withdraw from the conference unless the full demands of the Nationalists were satisfied. The Turks denied this to-night, in view of their excitement over the results they have obtained from coming here there is little doubt in well informed circles in London that the Turks will recommend to Mustafa Kemal that he accept the allied terms and it is not expected that he will refuse to do so.

Also the Turks announced gleefully that they were going to Downing street to-morrow morning for a private conference with Premier Lloyd George in connection with Turkish economic and other questions.

It is the Greeks who are "down at the mouth." They have asked for time to consult their Government and National Assembly in Athens, and this time has been allowed them. It is a situation here that there is little likelihood they will hold out against the allied decision. It has been clearly indicated to them that their task in Smyrna was not given to them as a reward, but as a duty to perform.

There is little probability that their control in Thrace will be endangered, because that involves the British position for freedom of the Straits of the Dardanelles. But if the allied decision requires the Greeks to give up a part of Smyrna, while the French give up Cilicia and the Italians give up Adana, it is held here that, in view of the desire of the Greek people to have their army demobilized, the Athens Government will not refuse to do what the Allies tell it to do.

For a final settlement of the Treaty of Sevres, with a proclamation of an end of the war with Turkey, Great Britain may have to await the report of the allied commission to Turkey, which Premier Lloyd admitted to-night, may not be forthcoming for two months. But meanwhile the fighting in the Near East will cease and the "war" will not have to further consider the situation there, provided both sides, the Greeks and the Turks, agree to the settlement outlined before the Germans arrive in London next Monday.

The session to-morrow will be very brief. After it the allied representatives will go to the Prime Minister's country house near London, where the admittedly cloudy German situation will be canvassed thoroughly. Not only Marshal Foch and Marshal Wilson will be there, but Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, R. B. Blackett, Minister of Finance, and the Controller of Finance to the British Treasury; Louis Loucheur, French Minister of the Liberated Regions; M. Salomon and other financial experts. The difficulty of the Germans in formulating any alternative proposals to the Paris reparations terms will be amply taken into account.

It was admitted that it was most difficult for either the Allies or the Germans to produce really convincing figures regarding the German business or fiscal situation. But Mr. Blackett, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Loucheur and Mr. Salomon have enough general facts to warrant the allied attitude that the burden of proof that the Paris claims are unjust rests on Berlin, and it is a burden the Germans cannot well shirk, in view of the information that is in the hands of the Allies. Hence if a German "no" is persisted in, Marshal Foch and Marshal Wilson will be ready to announce how to enforce the penalties.

There is some disposition here to agree with the German contention that no final step in connection with enforcing the treaty sanctions can be taken until the Reparations Commission has formally recorded the German refusal to meet the allied terms. It is intended, however, to make the enforcement actions known as soon as they are settled on, and Dr. Simons will have an opportunity to go back to the German people with the alternative to a refusal by them to pay.

It is believed here that the Germans will not be so bristling with their "no" once they realize what the alternative is. It furthermore is believed that the German "no" will not be so categorical once Dr. Simons arrives in London.

DR. SIMONS WARNS AGAINST COUP D'ETAT

Head of Bavarian Orchest Also Cautions Against Riot.

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—Major George Escherich, head of the Bavarian "Orchestra," or Citizen Guard, who is in Berlin, has issued a letter to the organization urging the members to bear in mind, in view of the possible disorders following the London conference of March 1, on reparations and disarmament, that its primary purpose is "to support the constituted Government."

A special despatch from Munich says Bavarian Government officials feel that the warning of Dr. Simons, the German Foreign Minister, against a possible coup d'etat in connection with the London conference is unjustified. Bavaria's unofficial representatives who are going to London express the hope that they will be granted permission to explain to the conference the real purpose of the Citizen Guard and other civic protective associations.

Dr. Simons is warning "political adventurers" against attempting any coup d'etat declared the Government was conscious of its authority and would probably crush any outbreak.

Speaking at a plenary session of the Imperial Economic Council Dr. Simons issued special warnings to the businessmen in his conviction that Germany would be unable to pay the annuities demanded by the Allies under the Paris agreement or bear the 12 per cent. export tax provided in the proposals framed by the Supreme Council. He said it was not humanly possible for any nation to make good the entire losses which had fallen twenty-seven countries.

\$731,450 IN U. S. BONDS LOOT.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 25.—A complete check of the plunder taken from the central post office here by armed bandits a week ago yesterday disclosed a total of \$731,450 in negotiable Liberty bonds of the various issues.

MOVE TO GIVE YAP TO JAPAN THWARTED

Senate Leaders Believe Colby Note Will Prevent Handing Over of Island.

Republicans Think Harding Administration Will Adhere to Secretary's Policy.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 25.—Republican leaders of the Senate and House to-day generally approved the text of the note sent by Secretary of State Colby to the League of Nations Council insisting on America's right to be considered in the distribution of mandates in the Pacific Ocean. Expressions of opinion from Republicans close to President-elect Harding indicated that Mr. Colby's attitude will be adhered to by the President-elect and by Mr. Hughes when he becomes Secretary of State.

By Wilson Administration spokesmen the note was described as "an obvious, inescapable duty," and it was declared that failure to send the note "would have supported inferences adverse to this country's interests." It was made clear that the State Department was anxious only to clear the way for the Harding Administration and was not attempting to commit its successors to any new policy.

Appraisal of the note has resulted in the conclusion by Senate leaders that the allied Powers were attempting to place the Island of Yap in the hands of Japan before the new Administration took office so it would be confronted by an accomplished fact. It is believed the Colby note makes the success of this scheme impossible.

The fact that notes were addressed by the United States to the Allies before a formal allocation of the islands of the North Pacific was made, making clear that President Harding had indicated upon a reservation as to the Island of Yap, leaves the League Council in a singular position. It is confidently believed someone will be compelled to face the fact that the United States has "agreed" to the Japanese mandate, since the former American notes make it clear that the country had never agreed to this failure to agree was well known.

There is a feeling of increasing wariness among Republican leaders regarding the diplomatic moves which are now being made by the Allies. With so many other questions at issue, such as the disposition of the German cables, the question of armaments, the interrelated questions of German reparations and Allied war debts, Senators are becoming curious to know whether there has not been a disposition to place the Island of Yap in a trading position over the Island of Yap.

There is nothing to indicate that the new Administration will permit itself to be forced into such a position and it is being suggested that Mr. Hughes, as Secretary of State, may intimate that he does not know how to deal with the allied nations so long as they refuse to recognize the rights of the United States in such matters as the disposition of cables and of the Island of Yap.

Ambassador Geddes talked for more than an hour with Mr. Colby yesterday. It is understood that the subject matter contained in the Colby note was discussed with great frankness on the part of the American Secretary of State and that nothing was left to the imagination of the British Ambassador. A report was current that Sir Auckland Hood had been empowered to act as mediator in the Yap affair.

COUNCIL TO NAME DISARMAMENT BODY

Decides to Appoint Commission to Consider Subject.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—The Council of the League of Nations took up the question of disarmament to-day. The Council will examine the Powers which signed at St. Germain, at the same time that the Austrian treaty was signed, the convention relating to control of traffic in arms and munitions, to ratify this convention, declaring that until this is done no progress can be made in this direction. It was decided to nominate a temporary commission to consider a reduction in armaments. This body will be composed of prominent public men, together with technical experts and representatives of labor and of industries and some members of military and economic commissions. Rena Viviani, former Premier of France, has been asked to accept the chairmanship of this commission.

The permanent commission appointed by the council to examine the annual reports on mandatories. Includes: W. Cameron Forbes, former American Governor-General of the Philippines. Other non-mandatory Powers represented in the commission include Sweden, Mrs. Bruggen Wicksell, Holland, Joncheur van Ros; Italy, Signor Rheodoli; and Portugal, Senador Dandara. The mandatories Powers represented are Great Britain, William G. Ormsby-Gore; Belgium, M. Orts, and France, M. Bissau.

'KREUZ ZEITUNG' AGAIN GIVES KAISER TITLE

Calls Him 'Majesty,' Resuming Monarchist Slogan.

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—The *Kreuz Zeitung*, the old monarchist organ, which has resumed its slogan "Forward with God for the King and the Fatherland," to-night for the first time since Emperor William took refuge in Holland refers to him by using his formal court title.

"His Majesty the Kaiser," says the newspaper. "Has commissioned Prince August Wilhelm of Prussia as his representative at the burial ceremony of Archduke Ernst Gunther of Schleswig-Holstein."

The *Almanach de Gotha*, the German official blue book, dropped former Emperor William's titles in its last edition.

Dooms, Holland, Feb. 25.—No radical change in the condition of former Emperor Augustus Victoria has been noted recently. The castle announced this afternoon that she might die at any minute or might linger indefinitely. Occasionally she is partly conscious. Stimulants continue to be administered.

BERLIN SAVES NIGHT LIGHT.

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—Because of the shortage of coal the closing hour has been fixed at 11 P. M. instead of 11:30 P. M.

HOTEL CRILLON DAMAGE DUE TO U. S. SOLDIERS' HOBNAILS

Bill for \$125,870 Presented to Congress in Connection With Peace Delegation's Expenses Explained at Last by Paris Hostelry's Manager.

When a bill for \$125,870.52 was presented to the Hotel Crillon in Paris to Congress, with a note attached explaining that this represented the amount of damage done by the Americans to the hotel during the peace conference, certain facetious but practical parties wanted to know how that much damage could be inflicted upon any European hotel and leave any portion of the bill intact.

Others opined that the bill explained such things as the hiding place of all those American built tanks and the like. More sympathetic critics suggested that the carpets were worn out by the President's assistants who, these people decided, spent most of their time walking up and down the corridors and pacing their rooms waiting to be asked to do something.

Yesterday the secret became ours. Henri Dequits, manager of the Crillon, who is at the Hotel Plaza here, explained that it was not the dusty shoulders of the experts, the sulphurous language of the newspaper correspondents or the weary shuffling of the feet that did the damage, but the hobnails of the American soldiers as couriers. Always the hobnails of the American soldiers as couriers. Always the hobnails of the American soldiers as couriers. Always the hobnails of the American soldiers as couriers.

"No," explained Mr. Dequits, "it was hobnails in the shoes of the American soldiers as couriers. Always the hobnails of the American soldiers as couriers. Always the hobnails of the American soldiers as couriers."

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SIX KILLED IN RIOT IN SOUTHERN ITALY

Continued from First Page.

counter, it is said, an extreme Nationalist and a Socialist were killed, others were wounded and the Chamber of Labor of the town of Minervino Murge placed in a state of anarchy. The number of dead at six.

Thereupon, adds the *Epoca*, the Socialists proclaimed a general strike, obeyed among others by the employees of the electric light plant, leaving the town without light. A fresh encounter followed and the killing of another member of the Fascist added to the excitement.

According to the *Epoca*, the Socialists formed armed bands of peasants which, it says, wandered throughout the country in search of extreme Nationalist and land owners and devastated property and poisoned water used by cattle. Three bodies are declared to have been found in a farmhouse burned so badly it was impossible to identify them.

Because of the vastness of the disturbed area, the reports add, the local police and soldiers were unable to cope with the situation. Numerous troops, carabinieri and royal guards were hastily dispatched by the Government, which is adopting the most energetic measures to restore order.

In the country about Spinazzola five dairies are reported to have been burned by the peasants. An extreme Nationalist, Mr. Marone, was killed by a shot fired through the window of his own house, and a prominent land owner, also a member of the Fascist, was found dead.

ALLIES TO PAY DEBT, SAYS T. W. LAMONT

Financier Derides Talk of Secret Agreement.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—All the Allies will pay their war debts to the United States, Thomas W. Lamont declared to-night before the Philadelphia Public Ledger forum on the peace conference.

"I note a constant reference to some alleged secret understanding arrived at in Paris," he said, "between President Wilson and his advisers on one hand and the French and British representatives on the other, to the effect that allied indebtedness to the United States should, in whole or in part, be cancelled or forgiven."

"There ain't no such thing." From start to finish of the peace conference President Wilson and his advisers, without exception, opposed vigorously and finally any such suggestion or proposition of cancellation.

"The whole question of international debts is a most important one. The American people must, in the last analysis, determine it upon the principle of what course is best calculated to benefit the world as a whole, including America."

Deprecating America's lack of representation on the permanent reparations commission, Mr. Lamont said: "Our failure to name a daily delegate for this commission has been not merely a great disappointment to our former associates in the war, but has, I believe, been largely responsible for the continued economic unsettlement in Europe with its unfortunate reflex upon our own industrial and commercial business."

The \$15,000,000,000, which Germany was notified she must pay over a series of forty-two years by the recent settlement at Paris, Mr. Lamont said, if amortized at 8 1/2 per cent. and brought back to present values, would represent a capital sum of about thirteen billion plus whatever amount Germany has already paid on account.

"Now even the most moderate of the experts figuring at Paris," he added, "thought that Germany could pay a capital sum of ten or fifteen billion dollars, so that not counting the so-called 'export tax' which is a part of the recent Paris settlement, the schedule arrived at does not seem to be unreasonable. Certain it is that the allied and associated Powers would be delighted to receive as a reparation a capital sum of \$13,000,000,000 rather than what that sum would amount to with interest spread out over a series of thirty or forty years."

MONTENEGRINS WAGE WAR AGAINST SERBS

Several Villages Are Burning, Says Report to Rome.

ROME, Feb. 25.—Fighting between Serbs and Montenegrins is reported to be in progress at Podgoritz, Montenegro, says a despatch from Aviano to the *Tempo* to-day. Several villages are said to be burning.

A wireless message from Berlin received in London on February 25 quoted Swiss reports as stating that the Montenegrins had started a "holy war" against the Serbs. The message said two Serbian regiments had occupied Cetinje, Montenegro, and the situation was described as grave.

FALSE MARKS FOR FALSE GOLD.

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—German counterfeiting has recently printed millions of marks which they were unable to dispose of, exchanged the false money with some residents of Soviet Russia for "gold dust," which has been found to be only powdered bronze, according to the Berlin newspapers to-day.

IRISH PEACE IS SEEN WITHIN SIX MONTHS

Sir John Foster, British Journalist, Says Sinn Fein Leaders Will Compromise.

Human nature and all its component parts, such as the desire to amass money, preserve life and avoid distress, will restore unity, peace and concord to Ireland. Moreover, it is the opinion of Sir John Foster, who made the foregoing forecast yesterday, that this highly desirable return of Ireland to something approximating quietude and contentment will come to pass within six months. Sir John, a well known British journalist and former member of Parliament, was in Ireland as recently as two weeks ago.

"I am forced to believe," said Sir John, "that such Sinn Fein leaders as Arthur Griffiths and Eamonn de Valera want peace restored in Ireland even at the expense of a sacrifice of the ultimate demands of the Republican platform—complete independence. I did not talk to Valera, but I talked to the Sinn Fein leaders. They spoke to me as being less than the truth he is willing to make concessions in the interests of peace."

The majority of people in Ireland are either members of or sympathetic with the Sinn Fein movement, that's true; but a majority of these, loving Ireland, young and old, are not Sinn Feiners. They are really conservative. The radical element is preventing peace. You've got to understand the situation as it exists and not as sentimentalists and politicians picture it, you know."

"You have a radical element composed of the young extremists, the clerics in the small towns, the farmers and some young priests. But they are not Sinn Feiners. You have a still more radical and even more active unit, the transport workers' union, which is the most powerful labor group in Ireland. These men, who have in their power to paralyze Ireland's transportation, and therefore Ireland, say that they are for the Irish Republic and for nothing less. But they add that they will accept a republic which will demand and will set in motion the Soviet system."

And right there the split in the Sinn Fein movement occurs. De Valera and Griffiths are men with capacity to think far into the future. They know that, despite contrary propaganda and despite the saying that Ireland is sure to be made, Ireland was never more prosperous. Very little American money is reaching her. Where it is going, if any great sums are being raised for her here, Heaven knows, but the few remain. And De Valera and Griffiths, knowing that complete independence for Ireland at this present time means civil war between the Sinn Feiners and the Conservatives, have lost some of their erstwhile absolutism.

"Then, too, you know, the Ulster Parliament opens in April. The Sinn Fein knows that it will not permit the operation of a Parliament for the south of Ireland. I believe that to be sheer rot. I think that the Sinn Fein will erect its Parliament south of Ulster, grab off all the seats, sit in the council with Ulster and eventually agree with Ulster to abolish the two Parliaments and unite in one legislative body. Still, I do not understand that if Ireland south of Ulster does not operate the Parliament offered her Crown rule must be substituted. Ireland must have government. If she does not accept what is offered she must be satisfied with what is given her."

GIBBONY IS SURELY DEAD, SAYS CONSUL

State Department Receives Report From Mexico.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Feb. 25.

There is no doubt in the mind of G. Gaylord Marsh, American Consul at Progreso, Mexico, that Dr. Clarence Gibboney, Philadelphia attorney, who represented G. C. Bergdoll, draft dodger, was drowned off the coast of Mexico near Champanon.

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The Consul expressed the opinion that Roland Markley should be able to clear up the whole question of identity, since he was on the ground and in a position to make a personal investigation and examination. The Consul said he had met Gibboney on his arrival at Progreso; that Gibboney had lodged at the Imperial Hotel, Merida; that later he went to Campeche, and after that Mr. Gibboney sailed from Campeche for San Pablo. The Mexican Foreign Office is also reported to be making an inquiry into the circumstances of the drowning.

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The bonus bill caused a long controversy in the committee. Opposition to the cash bonus was led by Senators Smoot, Republican, Utah, and Thomas, Democrat, Colorado, both of whom called attention to the depleted condition of the Treasury. Senator McCumber, Republican, North Dakota, presented figures to show that cash bonus would entail a minimum cost of \$1,400,000,000. The increased insurance cost, Senator McCumber estimated, would cost considerably more. Advocates of the cash bonus, however, argued that the funds necessary under that plan would not be payable for two years, and that by that time economies would be effected which would relieve the strain on the Treasury.

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MOSCOW STRIKERS KILLED IN FOOD RIOT

14,000 Government Employees Demand Increased Bread Ration.

Communists Are Mobilized to Guard Government Offices From Attack.

Ross, Latvia, Feb. 25.—A report received here from Moscow to-day says a strike was begun yesterday by 14,000 employees of the Government works and in various industries, including printers. The men are demanding an increased bread ration, the convocation of a constituent assembly and the rights of free trade.

During the disorders which followed troops were called out to disperse the strikers, several of whom were killed or wounded. When the report was dispatched shooting was still in progress. Some members of the Red army had joined the strikers. The Government had ordered a mobilization of communists who were guarding Government offices.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—A traveller who recently arrived in Warsaw from Moscow said in a Warsaw despatch to the *London Times* to have reported that an international corps, numbering 2,000, is guarding the Government buildings in the Russian capital. The corps, he says, is composed largely of Germans, but includes also a considerable number of Hungarians, Italians, French and British soldiers, the latter being mostly ex-officers. He adds that the Germans are prominently connected with the drilling and training of troops.

The *Times*'s informant gives what he describes as confirmation of reports from other sources that active propaganda is being carried on in the Russian army and among civilians "to prepare the mind of the nation for a new war on a larger scale."

THOUSAND JEW VICTIMS OF GEN. BALAKOVITCH

Pogroms Carried Out by Anti-Bolshevik Troops.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—More than 1,000 Jews were victims of the pogroms carried out by the troops of Gen. Balakovich, former anti-Bolshevik leader, in the regions of Minsk and Hamel, according to a statement issued to-day by the Federation of Ukrainian Jews in London.

The pogroms were of a terrible character, the statement declares, women being mistreated and chained and children being murdered in cold blood. Thousands of children were made orphans. The possessions of the Jews were looted, the statement adds, and great numbers of them were made homeless.

Reports from Jewish sources in Warsaw last December told of pogroms carried out by the troops of Gen. Balakovich in the Minsk region, where he adopted an insurgent course and continued fighting after the Poles and Russians had ceased hostilities. The pogroms were of a terrible character, the statement declares, women being mistreated and chained and children being murdered in cold blood. Thousands of children were made orphans. The possessions of the Jews were looted, the statement adds, and great numbers of them were made homeless.

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